Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 8-Otello. BROADWAY THEATRE-9 -La Tosca CASINO-S—Erminie.

DALT'S THEATHE-S—Miss Rosins Vokes

DOCKSTADER'S—8:30- Amanusensis.

EDEN MUSÉE—Erdelyi Nazzi—Butterfly Exhibition.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 3—Rene de Moray.

LYCEUM TREATRE—2 and 3—The Wife.

MADISON SQUARE TREATRE—2:30—Partners.

NATIONAL ACADES. OF DESIGN—9 and 7:30—Exhibition. NATIONAL ACADES T OF DESIGN-9 and 7:80-Exhibition. Polo Grounds—3:15—Easeball.

STANDARD THEATRE—s—Neil Burress.

STAR THEATRE—3 and 8—Rockman's Monkey Actors.

STEINWAY HALL—S:15—Concert.

Phalia—S—Fanst. Wallack's—2 and 9:15—School for Scandal. BTH AVENUE TREATRE—8:30—Othello. 14TR-ST. THEATRE—2 and 8—The Still Alarm. 6TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col,	Page.	Co
Amnsements 7	8.0	Marriages and Deaths &	
Announcementa 8		Miscellaneous 7	
Anction Sales of Real		Miscellancous	- 61
Estate		Musical Instruments 7	-
Board and Rooms 3		Professional 7	-30
Buainess Notice			
Country Board		Proposals	
Dividena Notices 0		Real Estate 7	1.
Dry Goods 7		Rooms and Plate 3	
Excursions		Special Notices 5	
Petn Wanted 7		Mitnations Wanted 7	
Hotels 3		Steamboats 6	-(0)
Ice Cream	. 9	Summer Reserte 0	- 2
Instruction		Teachers 6	- 4
Lecture & Meetings. 7	6		

Bueiness Notices.

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1 Year. 6 Months. 3 Months.

Daily, with Sunday . 28 50 64 28 82 15

Daily, without Sunday . 7 00 5 50 1 75

Sunday Tribune . . . 1 50

Weekly Tribune . . . 2 69

Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or

Registered Letter. Cash or Poster Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at owner's risk.

Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-Yerk.

Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune. NewAdvertisements for publication in The Tribune, and
orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be
received at the following branch offices in New-York:
Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sta., tall 8 p. m.
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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Queen Victoria's visit to Berlin is attended with no political significance; she was warmly greeted by the Royal famly; she called on the Emperor shortly after her arrival at the Castle. It is rumored that the Parnellites are about to desert the Gladstonians and cast their lot with the Tories: the rumor is not denied ==== Dr. Mackenzie bitterly accuses the Berlin corre spondent of "The London Times" of misrepre tenting him, ==== The verdict against Commoner Pyne has been quashed by a Waterford County judge. - Colonel Mapleson's creditors have accepted an offer of \$2,500 in settlement of all his debts. == In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Balfour rescrited the insinuation that the judges in Ireland derived inspiration from Dublin Castle, and declared that their action in increasing sentences on appeal was upheld by a statute enacted eleven years ago. ==== The German Emperor's fever increased toward midnight and his condition causes

Congress.-Both branches in session. == Senate: Debate on the Copyright bill was held; A bill for the erection of public buildings for postoffices was introduced; Rabbi Mendez gave the opening prayer. == House: In the debate on the Tariff bill Mr. Burrows spoke in opposition to the majority report, and Mr. McMillin upheld it. In Committee: Before the Senate Finance Committee Secretary Fairchild opposed the Fractional Currency bill.

Domestic.-The bill limiting Saturday halfholidays to June, July, August and Septe passed the Assembly; the bill prohibiting the erection of buildings in City Hall Park passed the Assembly : Mr. McEvoy's bill reducing elevator charges passed the Assembly. ---- Republican State conventions met in Palatka, Fla., and Fort Worth, Texas. - Cleveland State delegates were chosen in several counties in this State. President Cleveland wrote to District-Attorney Galvin, of Boston, regarding foreign fishermen being brought into Massachusetts in violation of the Foreign Contract Labor law. - The annual report of the Union Pacific was made public.

City and Suburban .- Luther R. Marsh gave more testimony about Mrs. Diss Debar. - Pians for the new Union Square Theatre approved by the Buildings Bureau; the building to be leased to J. M. Hill for eight years. - Mr. Depew and Mr. Beddall discussed the hissing incident at the St. George's Society dinner. === The Missouri, Kansas and Texas bondholders replied to Jay Gould's report on the condition of the property, denying his statements. ____ The Aldermen passed over the Mayor's veto their amendment to the ordinance in regard to flags on the City Hall. "Bob" Hilliard, the actor, was examined in supplementary proceedings on the suit of his cousin to recover a debt - A panie in the West Thirtjeth-st. public school was prevented by the coolness of a woman teacher, after two false police and fire alarms had been sent out. ____ The Fulton-st. elevated railway opened in Brooklyn. The tally-man on a vessel unloading cargo drowned himself in the harbor. The West Side Republican Club House was opened. Stocks fairly active with a general advance, closing

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair, with stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees, lowest, 36; average, 43 3-4.

The League championship season will be opened at the Polo Grounds to-day with the usual accompaniments. The New-York and Philadelphia clubs are to be the contesting nines, and if the weather is not too cold a big crowd will be on hand. It looks as if the Giants ought to win the game; but then the Giants are uncertain.

' The Assembly yesterday passed Assemblyman Crosby's bill prohibiting the erection of a municipal building in City Hall Park by a vote of 79 votes in its favor with none recorded against it. This is excellent work. The same bill was introduced in the Senate some time ago, and the Committee on Cities yesterday decided to make a favorable report on it. Let the Senate act promptly in the matter and send the bill to the Governor.

It was decided by the Assembly Committee on Cities yesterday to present a favorable report on the Bridge Reorganization bill, which in the Senate has advanced to the order of third reading. The prospects of passing the bill are therefore excellent. That it ought to be passed no one familiar with the management of the Bridge can doubt. Mayor Hewitt recommended the reduction of the number of Bridge Trustees in one instalment of his message this year, and in a veto message sent to the Aldermen yesterday he reiterated his approval of the reorganization scheme. The measure is nor-political in character, will undoubtedly promote the public interest, and is not opposed by anybody except the New-York

with the strict law concerning the building of theatres. There will be an open space on every side of the reconstructed theatre, the vestibule will extend across the whole width of the building, and there are to be twenty exits, with an aggregate width of 147 feet. All this will be good news for nervous theatre-goers. A theatre constructed on such principles, and provided with electric lights and means for flooding the stage at a second's notice in case of fire, will be as sare as a nunging can be made, and no one need hesitate to patronize it through fear of notable gathering spoke of the Democratic being caught in a fiery furnace.

A tale that must be taken for what it is worth has been printed in England and is referred to at some length in our special cable dispatch. It is to the effect that the Parnellites, despairing of an overthrow of the present Government by the Liberals, and seeing no growth in the prospects of Home Rule in Mr. Gladstone's sense, contemplate an alliance with the Tories in the hope of getting something in the way of self-government. Intrinsically, the probability of such a movement is small. The enactment of the Crimes Act and the way it has been enforced afford little ground for hope that Ireland would gain anything by a Nationalist coalition with the Conservative party. It may be said that the Parnellites are free to make this, as there is no agreement between them and the Liberals; but such a step would not only show marked ingratitude to the men who have stood by Ireland in her time of need, but would probably be without avail. The Home Rule cause has not yet reached the stage of hopeless despair.

A LESSON FROM EXPERIENCE. The Senators who oppose the International Copyright bill are probably governed by Mr. Beck's idea that books will not be so cheap under the proposed law as they are now. They are doubtless unaware that with regard to one form of literature-the drama-this country has enjoyed for a number of years the benefits of a system practically amounting to international copyright, though in an imperfect form. Since the courts decided, about fifteen years ago, that a play could be acted without ceasing to be the property of the author at common law, provided it was not published, the authors of plays have had something of the same protection the Chace-Breckinridge bill would extend to the authors of published works. It ought to be possible to infer the effect of the proposed law upon American books from the effect of this situation upon American plays. What has it been?

as now very few American novelists can make the letter for distribution there, he was techa living. But when foreign authors became nically an offender against the local tribunals, able to control their plays by ceasing to publish which had warned him against repeating the them, their prices steadily rose, and the prices publication. These considerations have inin England. Last year \$5,000 was paid in ad- with cogent arguments as well as scant courtesy. vance in cash, with a large royalty for every representation so long as the play should be siders of urgent importance is that of extraproduced, for a piece by a dramatist whose territorial jurisdiction. He regards it as in-

of the effect upon the public? Does it cost mitted in his own country; and we do not disany more to go to the theatre than it did? No, sent from his view. He has been so unfortualthough plays are now produced with a nate, however, as to seize upon a case which sumptuousness never before known in the his- does not present the question of extra-territory of the stage. On the contrary, taking torial jurisdiction in a clear and unmistakable into account the theatres of popular prices, form, and the argument in its technical bearwhere the best plays and the best companies ings is against him. It might have been differare seen, the average cost of a theatre ticket entif he had taken up the case of an American has materially declined since the war. The citizen who is now in prison in Cuba for writchange in the character of plays is also marked. | ing articles for a New-York journal while he The security afforded to the author has re- was in this country. That case might afford sulted in the development of American play- the Secretary an excellent opportunity for writing. Many American plays now hold the raising this question of jurisdiction and destage, and while they do not, as a rule, show manding an indemnity for illegal arrest and the same degree of technical and literary skill prolonged imprisonment. Possibly he would as the most successful foreign plays, they are have shown interest in it if he had not disuniformly pure in tone, thus taking their color liked controversy with a formidable Power like from our civilization, and are far healthier diet Spain. It is comparatively safe to display than the imported stories of vice and crime. firmness and energy in dealing with petty The American play has thus helped to purify | States like Mexico and Morocco. the stage-a benefit of almost incalculable value-and to bring society and the theatre into closer relations. All this has been possible, simply because the American dramatist has have to increase the price he consents to pay This he must and should have, just as Con- If he expects to get increased amounts at de-

precisely the same effect upon books. Books the situation has changed materially. It is not would not be dearer, except perhaps some Eng- supposed that there is now a great amount of lish and French novels, mostly of an inferior the bonds held by any combination for specusort. There would be fewer foreign books lative purposes, in the belief that the Treasury published and sold. More American books may be forced to pay a large advance on market would be published. The American author prices. The fact that several millions were so would make a living, and American literature held last year, having been purchased at much would be developed. The American book- lower prices, was the secret of his partial sucprinter, whose earnings are now small, because cess. When he declined to pay an advance the publishers cannot give steady work, would be speculative holders were ultimately compelled greatly benefited. So that while it is true that to take whatever he was willing to give. But the law is one of justice to the foreign authors people who hold bonds for investment are not -which is reason enough for passing it-it is made more eager to sell, but rather to hold, by also one of justice and of great benefit to every Government purchases which constantly lessen class of Americans engaged in the making of the supply of bonds in the market. books.

CLEVELAND "YIELDS TO THE PRESSURE." The hindsight of "Harper's Weekly" just now is engaged in indicting its foresight of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland, as apprehended by "The Weekly" 1884 and as earnestly commended by that journal of civilization to its readers, was a truly good man in the vanguard of a distinctively bad party. When asked if the distinctly bad party would not prove too many for the truly good man "The Weekly" at once gave in its subscription to the politico-arithmetical proposition that the part is greater than the whole by asserting that the truly good man was stronger than the distinctly bad party, and therefore would control it. Thus the foresight. But not thus the hindsight. Here is Mr.

Cleveland as he is now painted upon "The Weekly's" retina: President Cleveland's convictions upon the subject of reform are probably unchanged. He probably be money into new railroads. The industrial tieves that the spoils system is a serious danger to our institutions. But he perceives that he is not sustained by his party in that view, and he sees plainly that

party so as to imperil its success in the election. In

other words, he yields to the pressure of his party, as

adherence to it would probably divide his

doned the stronger-than-his-party conception of Mr. Cleveland. In its place it substitutes may not improbably operate to prevent his something very different. It has dis- procuring bonds in large amounts when he covered that he is not stronger than the wants them. About \$60,000,000 of public

Theatre is to be rased to the foundation, and "pressure" brought to bear upon it by Clevean entirely new structure put up in accordance land. "The Weekly" confidently expected to see the tail exert a "pressure" so petent as to wag the dog. But it made a droll miscalculation. The dog wags the tail-"in other words, he yields to the pressure of his party.' In order to appreciate the significance of The Weekly's" admission, it is only necessary to consider the character of the party to whose "pressure" Mr. Cleveland has yielded. Just before "The Weekly" committed itself to Mr. Cleveland's candidacy in 1884, its Editor, George William Curtis, in a public speech in a

> party in these terms: We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle; a party without any distinct National policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and

> That is the kind of a party, on the Editor of 'The Weekly's' own showing, to whose pressure Mr. Cleveland has yielded. The Mugwumps regarded as victims of misplaced confidence are certainly entitled to the sympathy

of generous hearts.

THE CUTTING INDEMNITY. The Cutting case has a fatal fascination for Secretary Bayard. The importance which he attached to it in the first instance was factitious, and his action in making importunate and unreasonable demands upon the Mexican Government was as precipitate as his choice of diplomatic agents was unfortunate. The release of the imprisoned journalist ought to have been welcomed by him as a convenient pretext for withdrawing from a controversy in which he had been overmatched-a bridge opened in the rear by which he might make an orderly retreat. Undeterred by his previous discomfiture he has returned to the charge with a demand for a pecuniary indemnity for Cutting's arrest and detention. The issue is again raised that the Mexican courts had no right under international law to punish an American citizen for a libel published in Texas, and that every principle of justice sanctioned in common by all civilized nations was violated in his treatment. To this demand Mr. Mariscal has returned a positive and rather discourteous refusal, arguing the case in detail and supporting his views of extra-territorial rights, not only from the works of European writers on international law, but also from the writings of the Hon. Francis Wharton, the legal adviser of the State Department.

There are two issues of fact in this case which have been persistently ignored by Secre-Mr. Bronson Howard made a striking state- tary Bayard. One is Cutting's actual resiment on that subject before the Commonwealth | dence in Mexico, where he had been prosecuted Club the other night. Formerly if the Ameri- for libelling the editor of a rival journal; and can dramatist got anything for his play beyond the other is the circulation on that side of the the thanks of the manager, he did well. Every- Rio Grande of the libel which had been rebody interested in the subject has read how that printed in Texas. His claim to American when a certain distinguished actor, now dead, | citizenship did not release him from the jurispaid \$500 in each for an original play, it was diction of the local courts, whose authority he considered a handsome price, and as prices defied by personally carrying across the river went in those days it was. Twenty years ago copies of the Texas journal in which his letter the American dramatist who received five or was published. The State Department avers ten dollars a performance was prospering. The that the offence "was committed and con-American play market was in precisely the con- summated in his own country," since the letter dition the book market is in to-day-flooded was printed in Texas. The "consummation" with stolen foreign productions, so that no of libel includes its circulation, and as Cutting American dramatist could make a living, just returned in triumph to Mexico with copies of of American plays rose with them, until now validated the State Department's reasoning American dramatists can command higher throughout this controversy and enabled Mr. prices here than are given to English dramatists | Mariscal to reject the demand for an indemnity

The principle which Secretary Bayard conname Mr. Howard was too modest to mention. tolerable that an American citizen should be So much for the effect upon the author. What | punished in a foreign country for an act com-

BOND PURCHASES.

The Secretary of the Treasury will probably been able to make sure of pay for his work. for bonds before long or he will not buy many. gressmen must and should have their salaries. | clining prices, week after week, as he did last An International Copyright law would have year, he is likely to be disappointed, because

It happened last year, also, that there were several millions of bonds held by parties who had been heavily involved in the gigantic wheat speculation. It was afterward reported that a large amount tendered from California was from a "bonanza" operator, who, having to meet losses of several millions in the wheat deal, was obliged to realize on permanent investments. No such extensive and far-reaching operations have involved capitalists of the bond-owning class this year, nor is there now. as there was then, unlimited opportunity to use money in real estate or railroad operations with assurance of speedy and large profits. The inducement to build new iron furnaces is not as great as it appeared a year ago, prices having declined and the demand having greatly dition by rail, the controversies between Western companies, and the prospects of a diminished yield of wheat, lessen the inducement to put situation has not for a few months past invited largely increased investments of capital in woollen, cotton, or other manufacturing works. The speculative field is open, as it always is. But the people who want money to General Grant yielded to Republican pressure.

It will be seen that "The Weekly" has aban-large amounts of Government bonds to sell. gamble with are not, as a rule, people who have

Mr. Fairchild's system of deposits with banks

doubt a large part of the bonds which could be of the present Bridge authorities procured at all were thus gathered at a time when money was comparatively tight and in great demand. Any bank which could loan money to advantage had a strong inducement to buy or borrow bonds in order to secure deposits. It will not do to assume that the market has been swept bare of bonds for sale by this process, but there is certainly reason to believe that the amount available is now many millions less than it was before these deposits began. Of course, in taking any bonds which are now held as security for loans, the Treasury will reduce its cash only by the difference between the amount now loaned and the cash price of the bonds. As a resource for reducing the Treasury surplus, that part of the supply of bonds may be considered out of the market.

The demand for Government bonds constantly increases with the accumulation of capital, with the increasing number of estates in the hands of courts and executors, with the multiplication of public or fiduciary institutions which are obliged to keep part of their funds in a form absolutely safe and yet immediately available. The decrease in the amount of bonds outstanding therefore tends to intensify the demand, and cannot well fail to raise the price, unless current rates of interest on both sides of the ocean should materially change. It is not to be overlooked that the change in British consols renders United States Governments a more desirable security for foreign investors, and their willingness to sell is not likely to be increased by Treasury purchases, which are commonly expected to take from the market a hundred millions of bonds in a year, in the disbursement of the Treasury surplus. On the whole, it may be expected that Mr. Fairchild will have to pay higher prices before he obtains large amounts, unless serious disturbances affect the rates of interest here and abroad. __

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN NEW-YORK STATE.

Last winter two important measures, designed to throw additional safeguards around the ballot-box, were before the Legislature. Both were absolutely non-partisan, and yet both met with Democratic opposition. The Republican majority passed both, and one of them Governor Hill signed after he had done his best to emasculate it. This was the primary election bill. The other bill, providing for general registration, he vetoed upon grounds which were weak and frivolous. In a word, the Democratic Governor and Democratic minority indicated pretty plainly in 1887 that they could not be depended upon to promote

ballot-box reform. So it is this year. The Democratic minority of 1888 is occupying the same disgraceful attitude in regard to this matter, which is of vital concern to all reputable voters. Mr. Sheehan, the leader of his party in the Assembly, Mr. Weed, who learned his Democracy at the knee of that thorough-going Democrat, Smith M. Weed, and other influential members of the minority, have been placing obstacles in the way of the passage of the Election Reform bill, whose salutary provisions are familiar to our readers. This act provides for the printing and distribution of ballots at the public expense, for booths in which the voters can prepare their ballots, for the preservation of order about the polling places. And in virtue of these and other provisions it is well calculated to cure that great evil-the purchase of votes. Nevertheless, Democrats treat such measure as if it were-a High-License bill. Last Thursday, when it was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, it encountered the solid opposition of the minority. Mr. Sheekan spoke against it; Mr. Weed spoke against it; Judge Greene spoke against it ; not a Democrat

of them all lifted up his voice in its support. What is the secret of this well-nigh uniform Democratic hostility to efforts looking to the conservation of that right of suffrage which lies at the foundation of government of the people by the people? Let men of intelligence and public spirit ask themselves that question. Let the young man who is assured by hasty generalizers that one party is as good as another inquire why it is that the Republican party can be depended upon to champion great general reforms and the Democracy to assail them. The rank and file of the Democratic party are in favor of an honest count of honest votes; they desire to see the ballot-box furnished with all necessary bulwarks. But the influences that shape the course of the party flow from unscrupulous demagogues who are ever ready to carry an election by foul means when fair ones will not answer.

The Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland has made a long report to the National Civil Service Reform League upon the disgraceful performances of the Gorman office-holders in the primary elections of last July. Fourteen Federal officials are stated to have been engaged in active partisan work at those primaries, and two or more are strongly suspected of having devised schemes to affect them unfairly. The Association plaintively says that, in spite of the President's order, etc., not even an inquiry has been made into the facts, and the only one of these officials who has ceased to be employed by the Government is Higgins, whose proffered resignation was accepted by Secretary Fairchild in a commendatory "It would therefore seem," says the report, "that the Administration does not claim to have felt or expressed any dissatisfaction with Mr. Higgins's conduct." No, no. The stout gentleman twenty-eight feet, and one into the east alleyway of in the White House neither feels nor expresses any dissatisfaction with the Higgins kind of work

The present indications are that the backbone of the winter will be broken by the middle of June.

Those statutes do not discriminate against fishermen, nor do they discriminate in favor of vessels engaged in commerce other than fishing vessels. It is a broad, sweeping statute of Great Britain, admitting our vessels of whatever kind or character freely into those ports, whereupon, or almost contemporaneously with it, we passed a law of a similar character permitting British vessels to come here. Every vessel of the United States is included in that privilege granted by British law, without exception and without qualification.—(Senator Morgan's speech, April 13, 1886.

The Republican Senators ought to take pity on their Democratic colleague and open the doors when the treaty is discussed. Senator Morgan should be allowed to have every opportunity for explaining to the public how he can consistently vote for the ratification of the Fisheries Treaty after committing himself without reserve to the policy advocated alike by Senator Frye and Scoretary Manning.

Mr. Depew was certainly within bounds in saving that if Mr. Gladstone should come to this country he would have as enthusiastic a reception as one minished. The reduced rates for transporta- of our own statesmen. It's a pity Mr. Gladstone couldn't come, just to see what it would be like. It would be the greatest evation ever offered by one nation to the leading representative of another.

We are glad to see that at least one of the Bridge trustees realizes that proper consideration was not awarded to Mr. Wellington's plan last week, when it was hastily set aside on account of its alleged excessive cost. Mr. Charles S. Higgins has announced his determination to move, at the next meeting of the trustees, a reconsideration of the action by which a dangerous doubling of the present system was agreed on, so that Mr. Wellington shall have a hearing and the entire question be submitted to experts. It is greatly to be desired that the matter should be passed upon by New-York is going to have another fire-proof playhouse. The partly horses.

The partly horses of 55,040 25. The sale was resumed in the afternoon.

Aldermen.

The partly is on top to-day. It is money, according to his recent reply to an indicate the matter should be gineering. The trustees' treatment of Experts, who unanimously recommended the playhouse. The partly horses of 55,040 25. The sale was resumed in the afternoon. At the close 1,114 seats had been located at a total premium of 85,820 75, an average of 85 22 per seat.

in part gathered up from the open market. No | courage engineers to accept this post at the hands

The Anti-Poverty Society is a year old. are unable to say that there is any less poverty than there was when it began. Abolishing poverty to order is about as successful as the search for perpetual motion or the philosopher's stone.

There is little doubt that a reorganization of the Brooklyn Board of Education would be a good thing. THE TRIBUNE said so as long ago as 1882. The Board consists of forty-five members, and is too large to be readily handled, while the responsibility is too diffused to permit the members to feel keenly their duty to the public. But Assemblyman Tailmadge's reorganization scheme seems scarcely the best that could be devised. Doubtless it contains some excellent features; Mr. Tallmadge's long connection with the Board is a sufficient guarantee of that. In attempting to make the Board non-partisan, however, he appears to have stood up so straight as to lean backward. A Board equally divided between the two dominant parties ought to be free from any taint of partisanship, but this has not always proved to be the case. The schools should be independent of any political influences; that is clear. Mr. Tallmadge avowedly and openly introduces the political element in trying to keep it out, which is unfortunate. The bill has been advanced to a good place and stands a good chance of becoming a law. It would certainly produce a condition of things vastly to be preferred to the present regime, although it is not an ideal meas-

Instead of sending a small army to St. Louis, Tammany is saving up its money for use in the local campaign next fall. Tammany's enthusiasm for Mr. Cleveland might be greater if it had got that fat office to which its eyes have been glued, for, lo! these many months.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Israel W. Andrews, who died at Hartford, Conn., last week, was directly descended, in the eighth generation, from William Andrews, one of the original settlers of New-Haven.

General N. P. Banks will be a guest of the Massachusetta Club at the Grant Memorial Banquet next

Mr. Joshua H, Davis has retired from the superintendency of the Somerville, Mass., public schools, which he has held with distinction for twenty-five

Ex-Governor Prector, of Vermont, is recovering from a long and serious illness.

Mr. Bronson Howard was the guest of Mr. R. M. Field, at Boston, last week.

President Anderson, of Rochester University, has resigned after thirty-five years' distinguished ser

Mrs. Ormiston Chaunt, who is noted for her good work among the workingwomen of England, has lecturing at Chicago. She is a small, slight body, with dark hair and eyes and strong features. Last year she addressed about 600 meetings, besides editing a paper, writing thousands of letters and taking the best of care of her four children.

The King of Spain has learned to walk They are going to put up a monumental statue of La Fontaine at Passy.

Mr. Labouchere reports that his merry friend, the King of Dahomey, has considerably embarrassed the invalid King of Portugal by sending him a present of a consignment of half a dozen negro girls, with a message that they had been selected from the prettiest and plumpest damsels in his dominions. On reaching Lisbon these nymphs were attired much after the fashion of the Garden of Eden, but they have since been decorously dressed by order of King Louis. They were first sent to the Marine Barracks, where they were kept for a few days in a carefully-guarded wing, but this arrangement caused both scandal and inconvenience, so they were relegated to a louse in the Botanical Gardens, where they still remain.

M. Zola, the novelist of filth, has just completed his forty-eighth year. His father, an Italian by birth and an engineer by profession, died when Emile was in his eighth year. Emile became clerk to the French publisher Hachette, wrote verses which no-body would print, and was at one time so poor that he lived during the best part of a winter on bread and oil! His first prose work, a collection of short tales, was published nearly a quarter of a century ago, but it was the novel "Therese Raquin" which ago, but it was the novel "Therese Raquin" which first brought him into note. His extraordinary series of "naturalistic" romances began to be published in 1871, and almost from that date he has been the leader of the school or family of novelists which be considers Gustave Flaubert to have founded. He is a tireless worker, amasses (as Flaubert did) an extraordinary quantity of notes for every book he writes, and prefers rural to urban surroundings while writing.

THE NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

PLANS APPROVED BY THE BUILDINGS BUREAU THE THEATRE TO BE LEASED TO J. M. MILL.

Plans for the rebuilding of the Union Square Thea. tre were approved yesterday by the Buildings Bureau. The atructure will be, except in the foundations, en tirely new, and will have a frontage of sixty-eight feet and a depth of 144 feet. Compliance with the regulations of the new law regarding the building of theatres has been obtained by taking in on the one side the old office of the Morton House, and on the other the small store now occupied by a barber. On the east side an alleyway will extend the entire depth of the theatre. The vestibule will be the full width of the auditorium and, it is said, will be of larger dimensions than that of any other theatre in the city. the uninjured parts of the theatre will have to be taken down, as an eighteen-inch proscenium wall is called for instead of the present one of twelve inches, and the difference is not allowed to be made up by an addition The orchestra floor, balcony, gallery and roof will be fireproof, and wherever any woodwork will be used either on the stage or in the auditorium, it will be treated with a solution that will render it fireproof. It was not at first intended to put on an iron roof, but the Buildings Bureau insisted on this, and the owners, the heirs of Courtlandt Palmer, had to submit, though the additional cost will be over \$8,000. Perfect heating and ventilating appliances are to be provided, an announcement that will doubtless be agreeable to all who remember the heat and unpleasant odors that used to pervade the old building. On the orchestra floor there will be three exits into Fourteenth-st., of a total width of thirty-two feet; two exits, each six feet wide, into the alleyway on the east side, and two of the same width into Broadway. The balcony will have three exits to Fourteenth-st., of a total width o seven feet. From the gallery there will be two exits, each seven feet wide, leading in a straight line to Fourteenth-st., and separated from the other parts of the building by partition wails. Besides these the gallery will have two exits on the east side, one into the alley and one into Fourth-ave., and two exits into Broadway. In all there will be twenty exits, having a

way. In all there will be twenty exits, having a width of 147 feet. The seating capacity will be; orchostra, 434; balcony, 258; gallery, 350.
Charles P. Palmer, one of the heirs, said yesterday; "We shall begin work to-morrow, and the theatre will be completed by August 13. We have given J. M. Hill an eight years' lease of the new theatre, and have made an arrangement whereby he will furnish all the seats, hangings and carpetts, and go all the decorations." Mr. Hill's plans for next season are to open with Miss Meien Barry on September 3. She will remain five weeks, and be followed by "A Possible Case." Mrs. Fiske's play, "Philip Herne," will be the next production, and after that it is probable that another comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld, will be presented.

MISS CARPENTERS' FAREWELL CONCERT. Miss Nettle Carpenter gave her farewell concert last night at Steinway Hall, in the presence of a fairly large and decidedly appreciative audience. Her first solo was Max Bruch's first concerto, which she played with good breadth of tone and generally correct intona Her phrasing of the slow movement was especially good. The effect of her playing was, however, often marred by the inefficiency of the orchestra, the members of which were occasionally regardless of time and frequently of the pitch. Miss Carpenter was assisted by Miss Gertrude Griswold and Mr. Pearse. who, at very short notice, replaced Mr. Theo. Bjorksten, who was til. Mrs. Pearse has an agreeable tener voice, which he uses with considerable skill. The concert had a mournful significance, in that it was probably the last entertainment with which the name of Max Strakosch will be associated as manager. He had undertaken the direction of it a short lime before he was seized with his present illness.

SALE OF SEATS FOR A MUSIC PESTIVAL.

Cincinnati, April 24.—The auction sale of choice of seats to the Centennial May Musical Festival began today, the sale being limited to holders of season tickets. Of these 2,300 out of the 4,000 in Music Hall were sold a year ago, and to-day the purchasers are selecting their location by buying at auction the privilege preference in selection. The first choice was bought by Fechheimer & Brothers for \$150. The second choice dropped to \$13, but the eighth brought \$50. The

DR. MORGAN MADE RECTOR EMERITUS.

RESIGNING FROM ST. THOMAS'S-A CALL EXTENDED

TO DR. BROWN, OF BUFFALO. was stated in "The Tribune" last week that change was likely to be made soon in the rectorship of St. Thomas's Church in Flich-ave. It was reported that the Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan was soon to re-sign because of advancing years and ill health, and that a call would be extended to the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, now rector of St. Paul's Cathedral in Buffalo. On Saturday a meeting of the vestry of the church was held, and Dr. Morgan's resignation was received, coupled with his suggestion that he should be made rector emeritue, and that the Rev. Dr. Brown should be called as his successor. A second meeting of the vestry was held on Monday evening, the resignation was accepted, and the suggestions adopted. At that meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the resignation tendered by the Reva

William F. Morgan, D. D. of the rectorable of St. Thomas's Church be and is hereby accepted with heartfell sorrow that he should have fell himself impelled to the step by considerations of advancing years and uncertain

Résolved. That we reverently record Lar thanks to Almighty God for the spiritual beneats which have come to this parish under the wise, devous and tender ministrations of the beloved rector, who has to us for over thirty years been a faithful dispenser of the Word of God and of

His holy sacraments.

Resolved, That in grateful remembrance of the inestimable services to this parish rendered by the Rev. William F. Morgan, and in testimony of our desire for a continuance of our affectionate personal relations with him, and for the securing of his comfort, and in consideration of his resignation, we do hereby covenant and agree with the said William F. Morgan that an annulty for life of 67,500 shall be set to the said will be set to the set to the said will be said with the said will be said will be said with the said

be paid to him by this perish, in equal monthly instal-ments, to begin on the first day of June next. Resolved, That our venerable and beloved friend and late rector shall be hereafter known and designated as Rector Emeritus of St. Thomas's Church, and that during his lifetime there shall be reserved for him and his family the pow now eccupied by his family, so long as he may

Resolved, That, the rector concurring, there shall always be reserved for the Rector Emeritus a seat in the chancel of 5t. Thomas's Church, and that he shall have power, at his convenience, to conduct the offices of baptism and marriage and burial for such of his late parishioners as may be desirous of such ministrations for their children Reselved, That the vestry of St. Thomas's Church, New-

York, hereby extend to the Rev. John W. Brown, D. D. call to the rectorship of this church.

A sketch of Dr. Brown was published last week.

Speaking of his retirement to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, Dr. Morgan said that he had seen St. Thomas's grow from a small parish to one of the largest and most wealthy ones in the city. He said that he was beginning to feel the weight of advancing years to rest heavily upon him, and as his beaith was also falling he thought the time had come when he could lay aside the cares of the church and retire from the active pastoral work. He also thought that it was best that the parish should have a younges man for rector, one who could go about among them and attend to the pastoral services of the parish better than he could do. Of the Rev. Dr. Brown he spoke in the highest terms, saying that he had had him in his mind for a year as the man he should like to have as his successor. Dr. Brown has recently received a call from St. Paul's parish, of Boston, but it is understood that he will accept the one to St. Thomas's. He will take charge of the parish June 1, but will not occupy the rectory before October 1. he could lay aside the cares of the church and retire

BANQUET TO SIR JOHN PENDER. A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY ASSEMBLED IN RECOG

NITION OF HIS WORK.

London, April 24 .- At the banquet given to Sir John Pender by his friends and members and repre-sentatives of the leading telegraph and cable companies in the Rotel Metropole, to mark his elevation to the dignity of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, an honor recently conferred upon him by the Queen, a portrait of Sir John was presented to Lady. Pender. The Earl of Derby occupied the chair. On his right was the guest of the evening. Count Bylandt, Lord Wolseley, Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl Galloway, Lord Thurlow, Lord Bury, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hamilton, Count Piper and the Dean of Westminster, the Postmaster-General, and many other notabilities were present. The company numbered over two hun-

In proposing "Our Guest and Success to Submarine Telegraphy," the chairman passed a high culogium upon Sir John Pender, to whom he referred as a selfmade man. For services rendered in the cause of submarine telegraphy it was seldom that such a distinguished company voluntarily assembled in recognition of the work. Sir John had conferred a great boon upon the community at large. The submarine cables now in use would go five times round the globe and nine-tenths of the cables had been laid by private enterprise.

Bir John Pender, as he rose to reply, was cordially received. He said he could not accept these warm expressions entirely for himself, because he had been associated with a band of honest men in an endeavor to accomplish a great work. They have laid sufficient cable to girdle the world five times round at a cost of something like forty million pounds sterling, of which thirty-six million pounds had been subscribed by private enterprise and only four millions by our governments.

Governments.

Telegrams were read from Mayor Hewitt, of New-York: Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Erastus Wiman, president of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company; Cyrus W. Field, and from many other cable promoters and builders in all parts of the world.

THE MAYOR ON THE BRIDGE TRUSTEES.

HE THINKS THERE SHOULD BE ONLY THREE OF TREM-TRE PRESENT BOARD CUMBROUS.

Among the Mayor's vetoes sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday was that of the resolution requesting the Assembly to defeat the bill reganizing the Board of Bridge Trustees. The Mayor's

reasons are as follows:

I do not agree with the conclusion stated in the resoluon, that this bill is not for the advantage of the City of New-York, and is opposed by the taxpayers. My ex-perience as a Bridge Trustee has satisfied me that the present management is cumbrous. The Board consists of twenty trustees, one-half representing the City of New-York and the other half the City of Brocklyn. It is diffitests to get a quorum of so large a body, and the business is therefore practically now done by an Executive Comtiee, who are not charged with such ample authority a miltee, who are not charged with such amps account, will enable their action to be effective. In my message to your honorable body at the beginning of the year, I recommended that the suggestion of the Mayor of Brooklyn to reduce the number of trustees to three should be acceded to, and I have seen no reason to change my opinion. There seems to be an impression in some quarters that necessarily this will give two trustees out of three to the City of Brookiyu. There is no foundation for this opin-ion, as the trustees must be appointed by the joint action of the two Mayors. But if it should turn out that the City of Breeklyn at any time will have two out of the three trustees, it will only be in accordance with the own-ership of the Bridge, which is vested two-thirds in the of Brooklyn and one-third in the City of New-York. One of the trustees is to be a paid officer, receiving a saiary of \$5,000 per annum. For a business of such magni-ude the compensation is not excessive, and the duties of the office will require all the time of a very competent man. There are no questions of administration which cannot better be decided by three intelligent men than by a Board of twenty, who only meet at intervals to consider such matters as may be laid before them, and to which they cannot give proper consideration.

ARRIVAL OF EX-GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S BODY. The North German Lloyd steamship Fulds arrived here from Southampton yesterday at 10 a. m., having the body of ex-Governor John T. Hoffman on beard. When the ship reached her pier the body was taken by the under-taker who will conduct the funeral to Grace Church, where it will remain until Friday morning, when the ser-vices will be held at 10 o'clock. Deputations from the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Mr. Hoffman was a vice-president; the Aidermen, and from the leading residents of Sing Sing will attend the services. The list of palibearers and State efficials who will be present will be announced to-morrow. The funeral will take place at Dale Cometery, Sing Sing, in the Hoffman family

MR. WALLACK NOT FOND OF RACING HORSES. A statement was printed yesterday to the effect that Lester Wallack had bought the Parmilee homestead near Circleville, N. Y., and would move his fast horses there

Circleville, N. Y., and would move his fast horses more and build a half-mile exercise track. The report was without any foundation. Mr. Wallack never had any particular taste for racing and never owned any fast horses. The nearest he ever came to it was many years ago, when he bought a handsome saddle-horse which turned out to have a glass eye. When the animal was at rest or walking, the eye kept its place, but when he moved rapidly the eye twisted about in the most ex-traordinary way and created a sensation among all who noticed it. MAKING THE BERKELEY LYCEUM SAFE.

Superintendent D'Oench, of the Building Bureau, denied yesterday that theatrical performances had been furbidden to be given at the Barkeley Lyceum on his report that the hall is unsafe to be used for that purpose. He said that after the building was finished a plasform was put that of the think there was no objection, but that when it become a theater as it did when performances were it become a theatre, as it did when performances were given with scenery and other proporties, he had informed the managers that they were violating the law. It insisted upon the building being sitered so as to conform with the theatre building law, or that the occurry and